

THE
AMERICAN REPERTORY

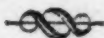
OF

ARTS, SCIENCES, AND USEFUL LITERATURE.

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THE ART

OF

SHORT-HAND

WRITING;

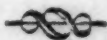
COMPILED FROM THE LATEST EUROPEAN PUBLICATIONS,

WITH SUNDRY IMPROVEMENTS,

Adapted to the present state of literature in the United States.

BY M. T. C. GOULD,
STENOGRAPHER.

STEREOTYPE EDITION, WITH SEVENTEEN NEW ENGRAVINGS.



PHILADELPHIA:

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1830

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Rev H. C. Garrett

THE STENOGRAPHIC TREE.

THE frontispiece to this work, exhibits, in the form a tree, the entire theory of the following system, which consists in the judicious application of a few elementary principles to the purpose of quick writing.

For the encouragement of the learner, let it be understood, that with this ① simple key, and this only, the language of a public speaker may be recorded as fast as delivered, and in a hand which shall be legible, not to the writer only, but to all others who are familiar with the same system.

From this small circle and right line, a tree is produced, bearing fruit after its kind, as seen by the following analysis.

In the first place, the roots of the tree present a kind of diagram, in which we discover the embryo of that fruit which is afterwards exhibited upon the several branches, and finally converted into short hand. The different inclinations of the right line are made to represent five letters — different segments of the circle, four letters; different modifications of the circle and line, six letters; and of the quarter circle and line, five letters; making in all, twenty distinct alphabetic signs.

The first four limbs of the tree, present a classification of the several characters, under four distinct species, showing at the same time, the letter, or letters, which each character is respectively to represent.

The same twenty characters are next seen in the body of the tree, surrounded by certain words and parts of words, of which, in writing, they become the representatives, according to established rules. With these twenty characters, possessing the fourfold power, to represent letters, words, prefixes and terminations, together with a dot, to represent vowels, the *theory of this system* is complete; although several of the same marks are afterwards employed as the *arbitrary signs* of certain other prefixes, terminations, words, &c., as shown near the top of the tree.

All the rules necessary to a right understanding and application of theory to practice, will be found on the 10th, 11th, and 12th pages of this work. The remainder of the book is devoted to illustrations, and short hand specimens, with printed translations of the several plates, for the improvement of the learner.

Southern District of New-York, ss.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the sixteenth day of April, in the forty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America, M. T. C. GOULD, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following, to wit.

"The Analytic Guide and Authentic Key to the art of Short hand writing; by which the language of a public speaker may be recorded as fast as delivered, in a style at once beautiful and legible. Being a compilation from the latest European and American publications, with sundry improvements, adapted to the present state of literature in the United States. By M. T. C. Gould, Stenographer. Third Edition."

In conformity to the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned;" as also to an Act, entitled "An Act, supplementary to an Act, entitled an Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

JAMES DILL,

Clerk of the Southern District of New-York.

THE
AMERICAN REPERTORY
Of Arts, Sciences, and Useful Literature.

The object of this work is, to furnish, in numbers, to the rising generation, a *Miniature Encyclopædia*, or *General Cabinet*, embracing in its course a concise view of the most interesting topics of the age.

In carrying out this design, three important principles will be constantly in view:

First.—To select from the great mass of human knowledge that *only which is useful or ornamental.*

Second.—To condense matter and language as far as practical utility will admit.

Third.—To systematize and arrange the whole in such manner, that each and every portion shall be at immediate command.

The scanty limits of a prospectus forbid even the enumeration of topics upon which, it is believed, the pages of this work will be usefully occupied. A simple hint at the *plan* must therefore suffice.

The example of the bee, in drawing from an almost infinite variety of substances, that only which is adapted to its particular wants and mode of life; to the exclusion of all superfluous or extraneous matter, and the ingenious method pursued in arranging its small, but precious, stores, for future use, suggested the idea of a *miniature periodical*.

Though the primary aim of this work will be, to extract, concentrate, and treasure up within convenient limits, a fund of *useful knowledge*, for improvement and reference,—still whatever is ornamental in literature, science, and the arts, will not be overlooked. Nor will any pains be spared, while endeavouring to concentrate within our narrow limits the wisdom of the present and the experience of the past, to instil into the minds of the rising generation, a thirst for that which is *intrinsically valuable*, beyond the scope of this periodical. This will be done by favourable reference to more voluminous publications, to which this will serve as an index.

Another prominent object will be, to furnish to our readers the best practical system of accumulating for themselves, independently of this work, appropriate mental stores, for the purposes of life, in whatever department they may be called

to act. The first few numbers will communicate a practical knowledge of that labour and time saving art, **SHORT-HAND**.

After this article the numbers will exhibit in their progress, a *model place book*, to be copied, or imitated, as circumstances shall justify, by all who approve the plan.

As a matter of very great convenience to the reader, especially for future reference, the contents of each page will, after the article Short-hand, be denoted by prominent words in the margin—to which marginal words, a general index may be framed upon the principal of Locke's *Common Place Book*, which will be fully explained; thus furnishing to each reader an infallible key to any particular part which he may wish to re-examine—at the same time suggesting to the aspirant after knowledge, a method, which, if pursued, cannot fail to produce to him incalculable benefits, by the ultimate saving of time and labour;—for it is asserted, without the fear of refutation, that a young man, who will first acquire a facility in Short-hand writing, and then proceed to write daily in a *Common Place Book*, upon the plan about to be suggested, may acquire more useful knowledge in one year, than it would be possible for him to obtain in three years, by any other method that has ever been devised.

For illustration, suppose two individuals, in every respect equal, take up a volume of 500 pages—the one hurries through it, and lays it down to be neglected and forgotten; the other takes time while he reads, to weigh, deliberately, each chapter, section, or topic; and, while it is fresh in the mind, enters in his place book, in short-hand or common-hand, the substance, or, at least, the name of the subject, and page where it is found. Upon the completion of the volume, he will have formed, perhaps upon five pages, a summary of the 500. For most purposes, a perusal of the five pages will be as beneficial and satisfactory, as a re-perusal of the whole 500, though requiring but 100th part of the time. These five pages then serve as a *general brief*, or *index* to the volume—by which its contents are made familiar, or any particular part referred to, when occasion requires. Need the question then be asked, which of the two will make the greatest improvement, the one practising this plan, or the one neglecting it? The result is too obvious to deserve the question, or answer, as can be testified by many who have made the experiment.

It is only necessary, then, to go one step farther, and prepare a key, to the place book thus constructed; and all the reading of a *long life* may be referred to, as the merchant refers to debit and credit in his ledger, by the aid of his alphabet, journal, day book, &c.

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ELEMENTS of SHORT HAND

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INTRODUCTION.

Short-hand writing, under different names and forms, may be traced to the most remote civilized nations of the earth. The Egyptians, who were at a very early period distinguished for their learning, represented objects, words, and ideas, by a species of hieroglyphics. The Jews also used this species of writing, adding a number of arbitrary characters, for important, solemn, and awful terms, such as God, Jehovah, &c. A similar method was practised by the Greeks—it is said to have been introduced at Nicolai by Xenophon. The Romans adopted the same method—and Ennius, the poet, invented a new system, by which the Notari recorded the language of celebrated orators. He commenced with about 1100 marks of his own invention, to which he afterwards added many more. His plan, as improved by Tyro, was held in high estimation by the Romans. Titus Vespasian was remarkably fond of short-hand—he considered it not only convenient and useful, but ranked its practice among his most interesting amusements.

Plutarch tells us, that the celebrated speech of Cato, relative to the Catalinian conspiracy, was taken and preserved in short-hand. We are likewise informed, that Seneca made use of a system of short writing, which consisted in the use of about 5000 characters.

The first publication upon the subject, of which we have any correct information, was about the year 1500, from a Latin manuscript, dated 1412. Various other publications followed in succession, without materially advancing or changing its character, till about the commencement of the 18th century; nor were the principles, till many years afterwards, settled upon a basis which could insure stability to the art.

Byrom was the first who treated the subject scientifically, and to him we stand indebted for the promulgation of those fundamental principles, which will ever constitute the true foundation of every rational system of stenography. His first edition appeared in the year 1767, previous to which, many systems had been published under the name of short, or swift-hand, which were so involved in philological refinements, or superfluous arbitrary signs, as to be absolutely more tedious in the acquirement and practice, than the usual long hand, and scarcely intelligible, except to the inventors, or those who devoted their lives to practice it. Nor did Byrom rest till he had much obscured the merits of his original plan, by the introduction of numerous grammar rules, plausible in theory, but useless in practice. Much difficulty was experienced by him and later writers, in selecting appropriate characters, and assigning their respective functions; but a still greater difficulty by learners, from the too frequent introduction of arbitrary signs, and subtle theories, which have rendered useless to the world much that was otherwise valuable, in the elementary principles of Byrom and his successors.

Books upon short-hand have been rendered voluminous, intricate, and

expensive, by theoretical niceties, which served only to discourage the learner, to keep the art from schools and colleges, and thus prevent its general extension and usefulness.

Under these circumstances, few individuals have been successful in acquiring a knowledge of the subject, and while they have generally found an interest in suppressing its dissemination, the multitude have ignorantly rejected it, as a mystic and useless art. This neglect, while confined to some of the ponderous volumes of crude and unintelligible hieroglyphics, which appeared between the 16th and 18th centuries, was just; but when applied to the more improved systems of a later date, it is grossly illiberal and unjust. Still, the prejudices excited previous to the publication of those scientific principles which now characterize the art, are unjustly kept up, by those who are more ready to condemn what they do not understand, than to acknowledge their ignorance of a subject with which others are familiar.

Under this complication of embarrassments, the subject received, comparatively, little attention in the United States, till within the last few years. But when the unparalleled advancement, and almost universal extension of other improvements are taken into consideration, there is reason to believe, that the merits of modern short-hand will not be long overlooked.

Few persons are aware of the simplicity and practicability of the art, and fewer of the facility with which it may be acquired; otherwise it would soon emerge from obscurity, and assume its rank in the constellation of modern improvements.

The great object is, to commit words to paper with the least possible time and labour; but by a strange infatuation, surpassing that of the most visionary alchemists in search of the philosopher's stone, a thousand efforts have been made to draw from the regions of fancy some fine-spun theory, by which, with crooked marks, to record the language of a public speaker, as fast as delivered, without the aid of previous practice. This has served to bewilder and misguide; for short-hand is found to depend, not upon a formidable array of marshalled hieroglyphics, but upon the active manœuvring of a few select signs. Such signs have been selected, and their various powers distinctly defined in the following pages; and future experience will prove, that no system of stenography can be extensively useful, upon any other principle, than that of having at command these simple but significant marks, as in arithmetic, music, common writing, &c.

The author of this work, having perused about forty publications upon the subject, and having devoted much time and labour in the popular field of innovation and visionary reform, as well as in reporting some thousands of pages, was at length compelled, by his own experience, to settle down in the belief, that even in *short-hand*, a right line is the shortest distance between two given points; and that to pass from one point to another, there is no way more direct than that which passes through the intermediate space.

The inference from this conviction was, that in theorizing, too much had

been anticipated and too much done; and that, for the future advancement of the art, greater advantages would result from clearing away the rubbish, defining, and adhering to a few rational and permanent landmarks, than from erecting any *new* superstructure, upon the discordant ruins of systems which had crumbled beneath the weight of their own unnecessary lumber.

It is therefore the aim of this work, to adapt the subject to the age in which we live; to lay aside every thing *unnecessary*, and to express in few words *all that is necessary* for a general system of short-hand. In doing this, the design and method of illustration are entirely new; and some trifling attempts have been made, under the sanction of reading and experience, to improve the theory of the art; but while the merits of these efforts may be appreciated by few, there are hundreds who will think all systems incomplete, which do not present a great assemblage of arbitrary characters, and vexatious grammar rules. Let such persons answer the following questions.

Would our common writing be more easily acquired, or its execution in any way facilitated, by increasing the number of letters in the English alphabet? Would arithmetic be improved by the introduction of arbitrary marks to represent the numbers 11, 12, 13, and so on to 100 or 1000? Would the art of printing be rendered more simple, easy, and expeditious, by the construction and use, of leaden syllables words, and sentences, instead of the letters of which they are composed?

Till these questions can be answered in the affirmative, the following theory will be found, *with practice*, amply sufficient for the purposes proposed, and *without practice* the efforts of human invention will prove abortive.

To convey a more just idea of the present state of the art, it is necessary to return to its former character and merits. This recapitulation will account for its long neglect, and enable us to appreciate more fully the triumph of modern improvement over former times; while it will furnish a reasonable ground of hope, that a general standard of stenography may yet be established, notwithstanding numerous attempts have proved abortive.

Short-hand formerly consisted in the use of almost innumerable hieroglyphics and arbitrary characters, which could only be learned with much time and labour, and when learned could not be retained without continual practice. This was tolerable, only while words were few, and the cultivation of the human mind in its infancy. For however numerous these characters, the advancement of arts, sciences, and general knowledge, rendered a continual multiplication necessary to the representation of new words and ideas; nor could such a system, by the constant aid of human invention, even approximate perfection, while resting on this false foundation. Every appendage to the already overgrown structure, only served to make it more unwieldy, and to hasten the downfall of the whole fabric; for the characters were some of them so seldom used, that the utmost powers of human memory could scarcely retain them, and if recalled by

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INTRODUCTION.

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memory, it could not be with sufficient facility to answer the end for which they were intended.

We have thus far traced the subject as an art merely, without beholding one beauty, or one solitary feature, to claim our admiration; but we will now proceed, by the light of reason, philosophy, and experience, to unfold some of its beauties *as a science and an art*.

We are all aware, that ten simple figures, or the nine digits and cipher, have been found sufficient for all the purposes of numerical calculation. We also understand, that these ten figures are now used for nearly the same object, by every civilized nation on earth. We likewise know, that seven notes comprise the whole of written music, and that by a proper arrangement of these few notes, may be intelligibly represented all the varieties of harmony. It is also known, that, by means of these few simple, but acknowledged signs, this music is transmitted from individual to individual, and from nation to nation, requiring little interpretation but that afforded by the visible signs themselves. And though individuals are antipodes, totally ignorant of each other's language, and discordant in all their other feelings, habits, and views, yet, in the signification and use of these musical signs, they have not only a perfect understanding, but thereby hold communion, at the distance of thousands of miles, and reciprocally drink, as it were, from the same fountain, the rich melody of borrowed sounds with which their ear and heart had never before been greeted.

It is also evident, that, notwithstanding the infinite number of combinations, produced by the organs of speech, and the varied modifications of the human voice, the whole may be resolved into a few simple sounds. Hence the practicability of assigning to each distinct sound, a particular representative, which shall be understood like arithmetical figures, or musical signs, by all people, and at all times, without regard to the language in which they are employed.

As a proof of this position, to a most satisfactory extent, let us look to the 26 letters of our common English alphabet. We all know, that with these few signs may be recorded the language of a thousand tongues for a thousand ages: nor would the object be at all facilitated were the signs 26 hundred, or as many thousands, though the modes of expression are beyond all human computation.

It is also a fact of notoriety and philosophic interest, that our alphabetic signs are now employed in common by the inhabitants of England, France, Spain, Italy, and many other countries.

By these facts we see, that the powers of arithmetical figures, musical signs, and alphabetic letters, are alike unlimited, in the extent of their application. Having established this important fact respecting the use of visible signs, we may with propriety approach the subject in question.

The system of short-hand which is about to claim our attention, is *not*, as some have erroneously imagined, an arbitrary art, necessarily confined to the indefatigable reporter of speeches—it is in fact a *science* as well as an *art*; and as such, claims a degree of attention even from those who may never employ it as an *art*.

As a science, adapted to the powers and faculties of the human voice and human ear, the leading organs of communication through a *spoken* language—it traces the various modes which have been pursued for preserving and transmitting words and ideas through a *written* language, presented to the eye, by means of acknowledged visible signs, for the letters of which syllables, words, and sentences are composed—and, in conformity with the dictates of philosophy, experience, and common sense, determines upon the use of alphabetic characters, for the purpose of swift writing, instead of arbitrary signs for words, sentences, or ideas.

In the next place, it furnishes rules, which, if reduced to practice, will enable us to record language with the least possible time, labour, and space, compatible with legibility.

It shows the common alphabet to be totally at variance with the primary object of *short-hand*, which is *despatch*—that several of the letters are superfluous, and none of them well chosen, as they contain unnecessary crooks and curves, which tend to perplex and embarrass the learner, while they require time and space, to the sacrifice of ease and facility.

In this system, the alphabet consists of twenty characters, which are extremely simple, easily made, and readily combined, without loss of time, labour, space, or legibility. They are employed, 1st. To represent, individually, certain words, which are known to occur very frequently. 2d. As letters, or representatives of sounds, to be joined together in writing all words not denoted by individual characters. 3d. For some of the most frequent prefixes; and 4th. For the most frequent terminations of words.

There is a symmetry not only in the adaptation of these *visible signs* to each other, so as to insure the greatest brevity, perspicuity, simplicity, and beauty; but the elementary *rules* harmonize with each other and the whole, according to fixed scientific principles.

It was thought an important object by the author, to condense the theory and instructions, into a convenient and cheap form for individuals and schools, and to illustrate and exemplify the whole by rules and engravings, so as to place it within the reach of those who cannot attend a regular course of personal instructions.

The work has passed with unparalleled success through seven large editions, and is now presented to the public in a stereotype impression, with a number of corrections and improvements, and seventeen new copper-plate engravings. And although the theory remains nearly the same, it is believed that the arrangement and general accuracy of this edition, will be found valuable improvements to those who seek a knowledge of short-hand through the book alone.

It is therefore earnestly recommended to the attention of parents, and particularly to teachers, who may, at a very trifling expense, acquire the theory from the book, and communicate it to their schools.

The learner should not be discouraged, though he be not able at once to record the entire language of a fluent speaker; nor should he hence infer, that the system is incomplete, or the art unattainable,—for with the same propriety might the young reader condemn and abandon the use

of the common alphabet, because he cannot at once read elegantly, the musician his notes, or the Tyro in mathematics his Elements of Euclid—let him persevere in practice, and he will soon attain the object of pursuit.

To turn this necessary practice to the best possible account, he should record in a common place book from day to day, such facts and other items of information, as may be considered immediately interesting, or worthy of future perusal—his notes should be read while the subject is familiar, and by this course, the writing and reading of short-hand may in a few days be made easy, useful, and amusing; while the art cannot fail to become a potent labour and time-saving engine, not only for the actual accumulation and preservation of knowledge, but for the cultivation and expansion of the mind. For by judicious exercise, this faculty can be trained to receive more, and retain longer, whatever may be worthy of its attention.

This improvement, however, does not depend on the substitution of one faculty for another, but on their mutual co-operation, as auxiliary, each to the other. For though we are able by short-hand to preserve a literal copy of any particular subject, for our gratification and instruction, thereby increasing our stock of knowledge; yet, if memory be left to languish in sickly inactivity, and thus gradually lose its energies and become enervated, for the want of proper exercise, the loss is equal to the gain.

The memory, then, while it should not be overburdened with unnecessary verbiage, should never be released from that habitual exertion on which its own preservation and usefulness depend; the great secret of preserving and improving the memory, consists in giving it a sufficient quantity of the right kind of aliment, affording due time for its digestion and no more relaxation than is absolutely necessary to its health and vigour.

The person who can write rapidly, does not consequently substitute writing for memory, but employs it as an assistant; and every person when committing words to paper for his future use and improvement should endeavour to fix in memory, at least the leading features of the subject, depending on short-hand, only for that which memory cannot recall.

When the memory is thus properly exercised, it cannot fail to be improved; and the mind, being released from the unnecessary incumbrance of words, will find more time to grow and expand, by reflecting, or comparing and analyzing the ideas which words may have infused; for the memory should be rather the repository of ideas than of words, which are the mere vehicles of thought, and always at hand.

Although the following system is in itself complete, so far as intended for correspondence and general use, yet, for the gratification of those who may wish to make other abridgments, and particularly those of the learned professions, who may think proper to engraft upon the established system, certain technical or other abbreviations, adapted to their own respective professions, the following hints may be useful.

The lawyer or judge may, with much propriety, even if writing short-hand, substitute in place of certain words which occur very frequently, the

initial common hand letter, as P. for plaintiff, D. for defendant, W. for witness, C. for court, T. for testimony, V. for verdict, J. for judgment, &c.

The physician may, with like propriety, use P. for patient, pulse, or perspiration, F. for fever, I. for inflammation, R. for respiration, &c.

The clergyman may find it convenient to use H. for heart, or heaven, S. for sinner or salvation, R. for redemption or resurrection, J. for judgment, C. for conscience, condemnation, &c.

Young gentlemen who attend lectures on chemistry, anatomy, or other subjects, may save much labour and time, by using the initials of certain technical terms, which occur frequently in the course of their study.

It is a source of no small gratification to the author of this work, that his labours have been extensively patronized, that his system is now used in the Pulpit, at the Bar, and in the Legislative Hall, by many gentlemen who do honour to their respective professions—that it is introduced into numerous Academies and Colleges throughout the United States, and that its practice serves to enrich the common place book of thousands, who would not descend to the drudgery of writing by long hand *in hours*, what they now record *in minutes*.

Although the value of short-hand can never be duly appreciated, except by those who have acquired it, still they must be wilfully blind who do not discover its utility, as a labour and time saving art; especially when the time necessary to its acquisition is reduced to a few hours, and the expense is brought within the ability of all. It is not, however, to be supposed, that every individual who acquires a knowledge of the theory, will be able to report the language of the most rapid speaker. Nor is there one in ten thousand, who will ever be called to the station of a Gurney, or a Gales; still, most persons may find it pleasant and convenient, to write two, three, or four times as fast as they are enabled to, by the common method. And such degrees of facility may be easily obtained, in the course of a few hours or days.

With these introductory remarks, this seventh and stereotype edition is submitted to the American public,

By their humble servant,

MARCUS T. C. GOULD.

Philadelphia, May 18th, 1830.

INSTRUCTIONS.

THE learner, being supplied with a small blank book, about the size of this work, without ruling, should proceed to write the stenographic alphabet, as exhibited in the opposite plate, No. 2.

1st. Commence with the character standing for s, and write it across the page, from left to right, repeating the letter s s s—and in the same manner, write and repeat t, d, r, &c. to the end of the alphabet.

2nd. Proceed to write the whole over again, repeating not only the letters which the characters represent, but also the words standing at their right, till the whole are familiar, and well fixed in the memory—thus, b stands for be, by, been; d, stands for do, did, done; p, for peace, person, power, &c. During this exercise, the learner should endeavour to copy the characters in length, proportion, inclination, &c. beginning and ending, according to rules for making the characters, page 11; at the same time, striving to increase the facility of execution as far as practicable.

3rd. Without ruling, write from left to right the contents of the table of joining, as seen in plates 4 and 5; observing that one letter at the top of the page, and another at the right or left, are properly joined in the angle of meeting—the top letter being always made first. The learner, when joining these characters, should repeat to himself the combination, thus, bb, db, vb, gb, &c. Example. Under m, and against l, ml are properly joined—under l, and against m, lm are joined, and so of the other characters.

4th. After reading with attention the rules for spelling and writing, go on to copy the contents of the several plates in their regular order, carefully comparing every doubtful character, with the rules and explanations, till the whole system is familiar, which will probably be in the course of half a dozen lessons. From this time, the theory being familiar, short-hand will be an amusement and convenience; and the learner may, without other instruction or study, obtain, by occasional practice, almost any degree of facility which he may desire.

Alphabet and most common words. P 2

Letters	Characters	Words represented by <i>Single Characters</i> .
*		
s	1 Right Line	is as us his
t		into unto it
d		do did done
r		are our or
fv	2 Semi circle	of off if
kq		know knew known
n		and an in
ch		such chance church
gj	3 4 Lines	God good give
m		me my many may
p		peace person power
h		have he had him
h	4 5 Lines	be by been
l		lord all love
w		with which who why
x		example except accept
sh	6 7 Lines	shall shalt should
th		the they that
y		you your year
ious		conscious judicious


* The words *unious* are represented by a dot

Rules for making the Characters.

1st Class.—Make s to the right, t down, d downward, r upward, f v downward.

2d Class.—Make k q and n from left to right, ch and g j downward.

3d Class.—Make the circle first in all cases.

4th Class.—Make the hook or quadrant first in all cases, except ious, this always ends with the hook.  For double letters make the line longer, or the circle larger.

Rules for joining Characters.

Make one letter as if no other were to be made, and then without lifting the pen, make the next as if the first had not been made, observing to turn in that way which is most simple and easy, but let the line always take the same direction from the circle.

Rules for Spelling.

1. Use no vowels in spelling, except when distinctly sounded at the beginning and end of words. Example, entity ntt, chastity chstt, obey oba, away awa, pay pa, lay la, say sa.

2. Omit all silent letters. *Ex.* Light lit, sight sit, night nit.

3. When two letters sound like any one, use that one in their stead. *Ex.* Laugh, lauf, physic, fysic, Utica Utk, empty mt.

4. The letter c must be supplied by k and s. *Ex.* Comply komply, celestial selestial, receiver reseiver.

5. H may frequently be omitted as follows. *Ex.* Behold beold, how ow, highway iway, heaven even, help elp.

6. Ph and gh are never written in short hand, as they are always sounded like f or v, (when not silent,) and therefore represented by these characters. *Ex.* Enough enuf, tough tuf, Philadelphia Filadelfia, philosophy filosofy, Stephen Steven.

7. When double consonants occur, use only one; but if a vowel intervene, use both. *Ex.* Restlessness restlesnes, commendation comendation, memory mmory, people pple.




8. B and w may be omitted, as follows. *Ex.* Number numer, encumber encumer, slumber slumer, answer anser.

9. The ch character is only used where it has its natural sound, as in charm, church, chapter, choice. Where ch have the sound of k or sh, let these signs be used.

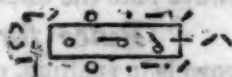
10. Let z be represented by s in all cases; but to distinguish it, let the mark be made thicker than for s.


REMARKS.—Although this method of spelling may appear difficult to the beginner, he is assured, that it may be made quite familiar in a few hours, and that without injuring his common spelling. To do this pronounce words distinctly and rapidly, retaining for short hand nothing but the most prominent sounds; as nv, for envy; ntt, for entity; ldr, for elder; flsfr, for philosopher, &c.

Rules for Writing.

1. Provide a good pencil, or fine hard pen, good ink and paper.
2. When a vowel is to be written make a small dot, and if it belong to a particular word, let it stand near that word, at the right or left.
3. Do not lift the pen in a word, except to write a prefix, termination, or vowel.
4. Make the character *y*, for the words *you, your, year*; and at the beginning of words, but never at the last end, as it is there a vowel and represented by a dot.
5. At the beginning of words use *r* for *recon, recom*; *m* for *multi, magni*; *k* for *contra, contri, counter*; *n* for *inter, intro, enter*; *s* for *satis, super, circum*; *t* for *trans*. It must be remembered, that all these signs should be made small, and placed just before the word, but not joined to it. For *under, beneath, below*, make a small circle  below the line of writing; for *on, upon, over, and above*, make it  over the line; for *before* make it in the line ; for *up and down* make a small dot or touch above or below, as the case requires.

See illustration of }
rules 5 and 6



6. At the end of words, a scratch through the last letter is *time*; a dot below is *ly*; a dot above is *tion, sion, cian*; a touch above is *tions, sions, cians*; at the right it is *ing, ong, ung*; if below, it is *ings, ongs, ungs*; if thus it is *ity, ality, elity, ility*; a horizontal touch above is *al, ial, tial, cial*; and the same touch below is *less, fess, ress*; and without lifting the pen, the following letters may be used for some of the frequent endings of words; viz. *n* for *ness*, *b* for *ble* or *bles*, *m* for *ment* or *ments*, *s* for *self* or *selves*, *f* for *ful*, *ference*, *w* for *ward*, *sh* for *ship*, and *ous* for *ious, cious, vious, tus*.
7. Use common figures to represent numbers, but make them larger than the other characters, that they may be readily distinguished.
8. The common marks for punctuation may all be used in short hand, except the period, which would be taken for a vowel. But the following distinction is all that is necessary in following a speaker—when a sentence is complete, leave a blank of half an inch, and let each paragraph begin a line.
9. Long words may often be represented by two or three of their leading consonants, or by their initials, when the sense is clear; and in most long sentences a number of small words may be dropped, without impairing the perspicuity of the sentence.
10. When a word or sentence is immediately repeated, write it once, and draw a line under it for the repetition. If it be a sentence, and not repeated till something else occur, write a word or two and make the  for &c.

Rule for Reading.

When a word is not known at sight, proceed to speak each letter of which it is composed, separately and distinctly, and then pronounce the whole together, as rapidly as possible—thus; *n, v*, when pronounced *nv*, would give the word *envy*—*n, t, t*, pronounced *ntt*, would give the word *entity*—*l, d, r*, would be *elder*—*f, l, s, f, r*, or *flsfr*, would be readily recognized as *philosopher*; and the same of all other words.

REMARK.—The characters of this system are simple and few, and may soon be known at sight, like the letters of our common Alphabet, and when this is the case, the sense of the subject will render the reading sure and easy.

ong to a
tion, or
begin
l repre
magn
super
e signs
ed to it
writing
ke it in
below

a dot
sions
ngs; if
il, tial
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Table of Joining

Plate 3.



<i>Lettes joind</i>		b	d	fv	gj	kq	l	m	n
o	b								
/	d								
\	fv								
)	gj								
^	kq								
6	l								
8	m								
u	n								
9	p								
/	r								
-	s								
	t								
o	w								
-	x								
-	sh								
7	th								
-	ious								




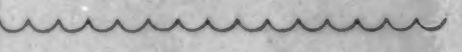



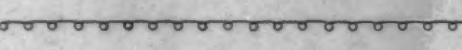

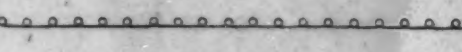

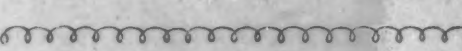

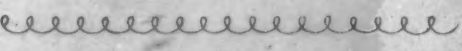

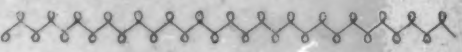

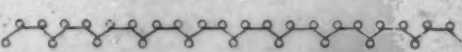

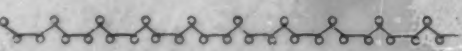







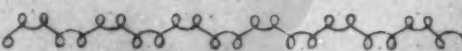
Table of Joining

Plate 4.

p	r	s	t	w	x	sh	th	Letters joined	
								b	
								d	
								fv	
								gj	
								kq	
								l	
								m	
								n	
								p	
								r	
								s	
								t	
								w	
								x	
								sh	
								th	
								ious	

Table of Combinations.

Plate 5.

r v		
n		
k q		
m		
m		
w		
w		
lb		
lmb		
bml		
wlb		
wbl		
lmbm		
lwbw		

Long and Short Hand.

Plate 6.

O give thanks unto the Lord

.) ~ | | 6

Unto thee lift I up my eyes

| | 6 . . 6 -

O love the Lord all ye his saints

. 6 | 6 6 ✓ - ~

Be glad and rejoice in the Lord

~ 8 ~ 2 ~ | 6

For the words of the Lord are true

✓ | 6 \ | 6 / ✓

Blessed is the man that trusts in him

8 - | 6 | 2 ~ 6

For with him is the well of life

✓ 6 . 6 - | 6 \ 6

I will confess and be sorry for my sins

. 6 ~ ~ 8 - ✓ 6 -

For the law of God is in my heart

✓ | 6 \) - ~ 6 8

How excellent is thy name O God

. 6 ~ - | 6 . .)

O that men would therefore praise thee

. | 6 8 W 8 |

PSALM VII.—See Plate VII.

1. O LORD my God, in thee do I put my trust: save
 O L m G n th d I pt m trst sv
 me from all them that persecute me, and deliver me:

m frm l thm th prsqt m n dlvr m
 2. Lest he tear my soul like a lion, rending it in
 Lst h tr m sl lk a ln rnd'ing l n
 pieces, while there is none to deliver.

p wl thr s nn to dlvr
 3. O LORD my God, if I have done this; if there be
 O L m G f I h d ths f thr b
 iniquity in my hands;

inq^{ty} n m ans
 4. If I have rewarded evil to him that was at peace
 f I h rwrdd evl t im th ws at p
 with me: (yea, I have delivered him that without cause
 w m ya I h dlvr d im th wt kse
 is mine enemy:)

s mn nme
 5. Let the enemy persecute my soul, and take it; yea,
 Lt th nme prsqt m sl n tk t ya
 let him tread down my life upon the earth, and lay mine
 lt im trd m l ° rth n la mn
 honour in the dust. Selah.

onr n th dst Sla
 6. Arise, O LORD, in thine anger, lift up thyself
 Ars O L n thn ngr lft th^{self}
 because of the rage of mine enemies: and awake for me
 bks f th rge f mn nms n awk fr m
 to the judgment that thou hast commanded.

to th jg^{ment} th thou ast kmndd
 7. So shall the congregation of the people compass
 So sh th kngrg^{tion} f th ppl kmps
 thee about: for their sakes therefore return thou on high.

th abt fr thr sks thrfr rtrn tho ° hi
 8. The LORD shall judge the people: judge me, O
 Th L sh jg th ppl jg m O
 LORD, according to my righteousness, and according to
 L akrd^{ing} to m rts^{ness} n akrd^{ing} to
 mine integrity that is in me.
 mn ntgr^{ity} th s n m

9. Oh, let the wickedness of the wicked come to an
O lt th wkd^{ness} f th wkd km to n
 end; but establish the just: for the righteous God trieth
nd bt stblsh th jst fr th rt^{eous} G trth
 the hearts and reins.

th arts n rns

10. My defence is of God, which saveth the upright
M dfns s f G w svth th rt
 in heart.

n art

11. God judgeth the righteous, and God is angry with
G jgth th rt^{eous} n G s ngry w
 the wicked every day.

th wkd evry da

12. If he turn not, he will whet his sword; he hath
f h trn nt h wl wt s srd h ath
 bent his bow and made it ready.

bnt s bo n md t rdy

13. He hath also prepared for him the instruments of
H ath lso prprd fr im th nstr^{ments} f
 death; he ordaineth his arrows against the persecutors.

dth h ordnth s arws agnst th prsqtrs

14. Behold, he travaileth with iniquity, and hath
Bld h trvltth w inq^{ity} n ath
 conceived mischief, and brought forth falsehood.

knsvd mschf n brt frth flsd

15. He made a pit, and digged it, and is fallen into
H md a pt n dgd t n s fln t
 the ditch which he made.

th dch w h md

16. His mischief shall return upon his own head, and
s mschf sh rtn ° s on hd n
 his violent dealing shall come down upon his own pate.

s vltnt dl^{ing} sh km ° s on pt

17. I will praise the LORD according to his
I wl prs th L akr^{d^{ing}} to s
 righteousness: and will sing praise to the name of the
rt^{eousness} n wl sing prs to th nm f th

LORD most high.

L mst hi

THE SEVENTH PSALM

Plate 5.

1. 65) 1/9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 2. 66) 1/9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 3. 67) 1/9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 4. 68) 1/9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 5. 69) 1/9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 6. 70) 1/9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 7. 71) 1/9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 8. 72) 1/9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 9. 73) 1/9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 10. 74) 1/9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 11. 75) 1/9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 12. 76) 1/9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 13. 77) 1/9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 14. 78) 1/9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 15. 79) 1/9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 16. 80) 1/9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 17. 81) 1/9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 18. 82) 1/9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 19. 83) 1/9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 20. 84) 1/9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 21. 85) 1/9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 22. 86) 1/9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 23. 87) 1/9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 24. 88) 1/9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 25. 89) 1/9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 26. 90) 1/9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 27. 91) 1/9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 28. 92) 1/9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 29. 93) 1/9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 30. 94) 1/9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 31. 95) 1/9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 32. 96) 1/9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 33. 97) 1/9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 34. 98) 1/9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 35. 99) 1/9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 40. 100) 1/9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

Philadelphia April 1829.

PSALM LXXXVI.

A Prayer of David.—See plate 8.

1. Bow down thine ear, O Lord, hear me; for I am poor and needy.

2. Preserve my soul, for I am holy: O thou my God, save thy servant that trusteth in thee.

3. Be merciful unto me, O Lord: for I cry unto thee daily.

4. Rejoice the soul of thy servant: for unto thee, O Lord, do I lift up my soul.

5. For thou, Lord, art good, and ready to forgive; and plenteous in mercy unto all them that call upon thee.

6. Give ear, O Lord, unto my prayer; and attend to the voice of my supplications.

7. In the day of my trouble I will call upon thee: for thou wilt answer me. .

8. Among the gods there is none like unto thee, O Lord; neither are there any works like unto thy works.

9. All nations whom thou hast made shall come and worship before thee, O Lord; and shall glorify thy name.

10. For thou art great, and doest wondrous things: thou art God alone.

11. Teach me thy way, O Lord; I will walk in thy truth: unite my heart to fear thy name.

12. I will praise thee, O Lord my God, with all my heart: and I will glorify thy name for evermore.

13. For great is thy mercy toward me: and thou hast delivered my soul from the lowest hell.

14. O God, the proud are risen against me, and the assemblies of violent men have sought after my soul; and have not set thee before them.

15. But thou, O Lord, art a God full of compassion, and gracious, long-suffering, and plenteous in mercy and truth.

16. O turn unto me, and have mercy upon me; give thy strength unto thy servant, and save the son of thine handmaid.

17. Show me a token for good; that they which hate me may see it, and be ashamed; because thou, Lord, hast holpen me, and comforted me.

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.—CHAP. XXVI.

See plates 9 and 10.

1. Then Agrippa said unto Paul, Thou art permitted to speak for thyself. Then Paul stretched forth the hand, and answered for himself:

2. I think myself happy, king Agrippa, because I shall answer for myself this day before thee, touching all the things whereof I am accused of the Jews:

3. Especially because I know thee to be expert in all customs and questions which are among the Jews: wherefore I beseech thee to hear me patiently.

4. My manner of life from my youth, which was at the first among mine own nation at Jerusalem, know all the Jews;

5. Which knew me from the beginning, if

EIGHTY SIXTH PSALM.

Plate 8.

1. 67890. 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35
 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50
 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65
 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80
 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95
 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110
 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125
 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140
 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155
 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170
 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185
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Prayer by David.

they would testify, that after the most straitest sect of our religion, I lived a Pharisee.

6. And now I stand, and am judged, for the hope of the promise made of God unto our fathers:

7. Unto which promise our twelve tribes, instantly serving God day and night, hope to come. For which hope's sake, king Agrippa, I am accused of the Jews.

8. Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you, that God should raise the dead?

9. I verily thought with myself, that I ought to do many things contrary to the name of Jesus of Nazareth.

10. Which thing I also did in Jerusalem: and many of the saints did I shut up in prison, having received authority from the chief priests; and when they were put to death, I gave my voice against them.

11. And I punished them oft in every synagogue, and compelled them to blaspheme; and being exceedingly mad against them, I persecuted them even unto strange cities.

12. Whereupon, as I went to Damascus with authority and commission from the chief priests,

13. At mid-day, O king, I saw in the way, a light from heaven, above the brightness of the sun, shining round about me, and them which journeyed with me.

14. And, when we were all fallen to the earth, I heard a voice speaking unto me, and saying in the Hebrew tongue, Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me? It is hard for thee to kick against the pricks.

15. And I said, Who art thou, Lord? And he said, I am Jesus, whom thou persecutest.

16. But rise, and stand upon thy feet: for I have appeared unto thee for this purpose, to make thee a minister and a witness, both of these things which thou hast seen, and of those things in the which I will appear unto thee;

17. Delivering thee from the people, and from the Gentiles, unto whom now I send thee,

18. To open their eyes, and to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God, that they may receive forgiveness of sins, and inheritance among them which are sanctified by faith that is in me.

19. Whereupon, O king Agrippa, I was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision:

20. But showed, first unto them of Damascus and at Jerusalem, and throughout all the coasts of Judea, and then to the Gentiles, that they should repent and turn to God, and do works meet for repentance.

21. For these causes the Jews caught me in the temple, and went about to kill me.

22. Having, therefore, obtained help of God, I continue unto this day, witnessing both to small and great, saying none other things than those which the prophets and Moses did say should come;

23. That Christ should suffer, and that he should be the first that should rise from the dead, and should show light unto the people, and to the Gentiles.

24. And as he thus spake for himself, Festus said with a loud voice, Paul, thou art beside thyself; much learning doth make thee mad.

Paul's Speech before Agrippa.

Plate 9.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840.

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Paul's Speech before Agrippa.

Plate 10.

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The Acts of the Apostles. 26th Chap.

14. O God, the proud are risen against me, and the assemblies of violent men have sought after my soul; and have not set thee before them.

15. But thou, O Lord, art a God full of compassion, and gracious, long-suffering, and plentiful in mercy and truth.

16. O turn unto me, and have mercy upon me; give thy strength unto thy servant, and save the son of thine handmaid.

17. Show me a token for good; that they which hate me may see it, and be ashamed; because thou, Lord, hast holpen me, and comforted me.

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.—CHAP. XXVI.

See plates 9 and 10.

1. Then Agrippa said unto Paul, Thou art permitted to speak for thyself. Then Paul stretched forth the hand, and answered for himself:

2. I think myself happy, king Agrippa, because I shall answer for myself this day before thee, touching all the things whereof I am accused of the Jews:

3. Especially because I know thee to be expert in all customs and questions which are among the Jews: wherefore I beseech thee to hear me patiently.

4. My manner of life from my youth, which was at the first among mine own nation at Jerusalem, know all the Jews;

5. Which knew me from the beginning, if

they would testify, that after the most straitest sect of our religion, I lived a Pharisee.

6. And now I stand, and am judged, for the hope of the promise made of God unto our fathers:

7. Unto which promise our twelve tribes, instantly serving God day and night, hope to come. For which hope's sake, king Agrippa, I am accused of the Jews.

8. Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you, that God should raise the dead?

9. I verily thought with myself, that I ought to do many things contrary to the name of Jesus of Nazareth.

10. Which thing I also did in Jerusalem: and many of the saints did I shut up in prison, having received authority from the chief priests; and when they were put to death, I gave my voice against them.

11. And I punished them oft in every synagogue, and compelled them to blaspheme; and being exceedingly mad against them, I persecuted them even unto strange cities.

12. Whereupon, as I went to Damascus with authority and commission from the chief priests,

13. At mid-day, O king, I saw in the way, a light from heaven, above the brightness of the sun, shining round about me, and them which journeyed with me.

14. And, when we were all fallen to the earth, I heard a voice speaking unto me, and saying in the Hebrew tongue, Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me? It is hard for thee to kick against the pricks.

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16. But rise, and stand upon thy feet: for I have appeared unto thee for this purpose, to make thee a minister and a witness, both of these things which thou hast seen, and of those things in the which I will appear unto thee;

17. Delivering thee from the people, and from the Gentiles, unto whom now I send thee,

18. To open their eyes, and to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God, that they may receive forgiveness of sins, and inheritance among them which are sanctified by faith that is in me.

19. Whereupon, O king Agrippa, I was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision:

20. But showed, first unto them of Damascus and at Jerusalem, and throughout all the coasts of Judea, and then to the Gentiles, that they should repent and turn to God, and do works meet for repentance.

21. For these causes the Jews caught me in the temple, and went about to kill me.

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23. That Christ should suffer, and that he should be the first that should rise from the dead, and should show light unto the people, and to the Gentiles.

24. And as he thus spake for himself, Festus said with a loud voice, Paul, thou art beside thyself; much learning doth make thee mad.

Paul's Speech before Agrippa.

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25. But he said, I am not mad, most noble Festus, but speak forth the words of truth and soberness.

26. For the king knoweth of these things, before whom also I speak freely: for I am persuaded that none of these things are hidden from him: for this thing was not done in a corner.

27. King Agrippa, believest thou the prophets? I know that thou believest.

28. Then Agrippa said unto Paul, Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian.

29. And Paul said, I would to God, that not only thou, but also all that hear me this day, were both almost and altogether such as I am, except these bonds.

30. And, when he had thus spoken, the king rose up, and the governor, and Bernice, and they that sat with them.

31. And when they were gone aside, they talked between themselves, saying, This man doeth nothing worthy of death or of bonds.

32. Then said Agrippa unto Festus, This man might have been set at liberty, if he had not appealed unto Cesar.

The learner has been already led by regular gradations, from the most simple elements of short hand, to the writing of plain scripture language; in which he has seen a full application of the characters, as the representatives of certain words when alone, and as letters for spelling and writing in all other cases.

It will now be necessary to attend more particularly to the use of some of these characters, to denote such beginnings and endings of words, as are found to occur most frequently. See rules 5 and 6, and exemplification on pages 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, and the following plates.

Much of the beauty, ease and elegance of this art, depends on a proper application of this portion of the theory, especially in forensic, legislative, and popular style. As a proof of this, let the reader compare the frequency of prefixes and terminations in Washington's speech, with those found in scripture language.

PREFIXES AND TERMINATIONS EXEMPLIFIED.

PREFIXES IN ITALIC.

SHORT HAND.

| | | | |
|------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| counteract | counterpoise | countersign | ^ 7 2 1 0 |
| multiply | magnitude | magnify | 0 2 1 0 1 |
| intercede | intercept | introduce | 3 0 1 0 1 |
| enterprise | entertain | interfere | 0 2 0 1 0 1 |
| transfer | transmit | transgress | 1 0 1 0 1 |
| recommend | reconcile | reconduct | 1 0 1 0 1 |
| satisfy | superfine | circumstance | 1 0 1 0 1 |
| overtake | overthrow | aboveboard | 0 1 0 1 0 1 |
| undertake | understand | undermine | 0 1 0 1 0 1 |
| downward | upward | up and down | 1 0 1 0 1 |
| upright | downright | down and up | 1 0 1 0 1 |
| before | after | &c. | 0 0 0 |

before after
P for fur for for for

TERMINATIONS IN ITALIC.

SHORT HAND.

| | | | |
|------------|------------|---------------|---------|
| nation | session | politician | ㄴ. — ㄱ |
| nations | sessions | politicians | ㄴ. — ㄱ |
| king | thing | wing | ㄴ ㄹ ㄱ |
| kings | things | wings | ㄴ ㄹ ㄱ |
| bravely | boldly | manly | ㄴ. ㄱ. ㄴ |
| fidelity | formality | humility | ㄴ. ㄱ. ㄴ |
| valuable | revocable | palpable | ㄴ ㄴ ㄱ |
| atonement | refinement | assignment | ㄴ. ㄴ. ㄴ |
| fulness | boldness | greatness | ㄴ ㄱ ㄴ |
| himself | yourself | thyself | ㄴ. ㄴ. ㄴ |
| backward | forward | toward | ㄴ. ㄴ. ㄴ |
| mindful | hopeful | faithful | ㄴ. ㄴ. ㄴ |
| conference | inference | circumference | ㄴ. ㄴ. ㄴ |
| righteous | virtuous | genius | ㄴ ㄴ ㄴ |
| executive | deceptive | argumentative | ㄴ ㄴ ㄴ |

The Close of Life.—BY BLAIR.—See plates 11 and 12.

WHEN we contemplate the close of life; the termination of man's designs and hopes; the silence that now reigns among those who, a little while ago, were so busy, or so gay; who can avoid being touched with sensations at once awful and tender? What heart but then warms with the glow of humanity? In whose eye does not the tear gather, on revolving the fate of passing and short-lived man?

Behold the poor man who lays down at last the burden of his wearisome life. No more shall he groan under the load of poverty and toil. No more shall he hear the insolent calls of the master, from whom he received his scanty wages. No more shall he be raised from needful slumber on his bed of straw, nor be hurried away from his homely meal, to undergo the repeated labours of the day.

While his humble grave is preparing, and a few poor and decayed neighbours are carrying him thither, it is good for us to think, that this man too was our brother; that for him the aged and destitute wife, and the needy children, now weep; that, neglected as he was in the world, he possessed, perhaps, both a sound understanding, and a worthy heart; and is now carried by angels to rest in Abraham's bosom.

At no great distance from him, the grave is open to receive the rich and proud man. For, as it is said with emphasis in the parable, "the rich man also died, and was buried." He also died. His riches prevented not his sharing the same fate with the poor man; perhaps, through luxury, they accelerated his doom. Then, indeed, "the mourners go about the streets;" and, while, in all the pomp and magnificence of woe, his funeral is preparing, his heirs, impatient to examine his will, are looking on one another with jealous eyes, and already beginning to dispute about the division of his substance.

One day, we see carried along, the coffin of the smiling infant; the flower just nipped, as it began to blossom in the parent's view: and the next day, we behold the young man, or young woman, of blooming form and

promising hopes, laid in an untimely grave. While the funeral is attended by a numerous unconcerned company, who are discoursing to one another about the news of the day, or the ordinary affairs of life, let our thoughts rather follow to the house of mourning, and represent to themselves what is passing there.

There we should see a disconsolate family, sitting in silent grief, thinking of the sad breach that is made in their little society; and with tears in their eyes, looking to the chamber that is now left vacant, and to every memorial that presents itself of their departed friend. By such attention to the woes of others, the selfish hardness of our hearts will be gradually softened, and melted down into humanity.

Another day, we follow to the grave, one who, in old age, and after a long career of life, has, in full maturity, sunk at last into rest. As we are going along, to the mansion of the dead, it is natural for us to think, and to discourse, of all the changes which such a person has seen during the course of his life. He has passed, it is likely, through varieties of fortune. He has experienced prosperity and adversity. He has seen families and kindreds rise and fall. He has seen peace and war succeeding in turn; the face of his country undergoing many alterations; and the very city in which he dwelt, rising, in a manner, new around him.

After all he has beheld, his eyes are now closed for ever. He was becoming a stranger in the midst of a new succession of men. A race who knew him not, had arisen to fill the earth.—Thus passes the world away. Throughout all ranks and conditions, ‘one generation passeth, and another generation cometh;’ and this great inn is by turns evacuated and replenished, by troops of succeeding pilgrims. O vain and inconstant world! O fleeting and transient life! When will the sons of men learn to think of thee as they ought? When will they learn humanity from the afflictions of their brethren; or moderation and wisdom, from the sense of their own fugitive state?

THE CLOSE OF LIFE BY BLAIR

Plate II.

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*Extract from President Washington's Speech to the
first American Congress, April 30, 1789.**

See Plates 13 and 14.

With the impressions ^{under} which I have, in obedience to the public summons, repaired to the present day, it would be peculiarly improper to omit in this first official act, my fervent supplications to that Almighty Being, who rules over the universe, who presides in the councils of nations, and whose providential aids can supply every human defect, that his benediction may consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States, a government instituted by themselves, and may enable every instrument employed in its administration, to execute with success, the functions allotted to his charge. In tendering this homage to the great Author of every public and private good, I assure myself that it expresses your sentiments not less than my own; nor those of my fellow-citizens at large less than either. No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand, which conducts the affairs of men, more than the people of the United States. Every step by which they have ad-

* The small type in this speech, distinguish such words and parts of words, as are represented by particular signs.

vanced to the character of an independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency. And in the important revolution just accomplished in the system of their united government, the tranquil deliberations and voluntary consent of so many distinct communities, from which the event has resulted, cannot be compared with the means by which most governments have been established without some return of pious gratitude along with a humble anticipation of the future blessings which the past seem to presage. These reflections, arising out of the present crisis, have forced themselves too strongly on my mind to be suppressed. You will join with me, I trust, in thinking that there are none under the influence of which, the proceedings of a new and free government can more auspiciously commence.

By the article establishing the executive department it is made the duty of the president "to recommend to your consideration, such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." The circumstances under which I now meet you, will acquit me from entering into that subject further than to refer you to the great constitutional charter under which we are assembled and which, in defining your powers, designates the objects to which your attention is to be given. It will be more consistent with those circumstances, and far more congenial with the feelings which actuate me, to substitute in place of a recommendation of particular measures, the tribute that is due to the talents, the

rectitude, and the patriotism which adorn the characters selected to devise and adopt them. In these honourable qualifications, I behold the surest pledges, that as on one side, no local prejudices or attachments, no separate views nor party animosities, will misdirect the comprehensive and equal eye which ought to watch over this great assemblage of communities and interests: So on another, that the foundations of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality; and the pre-eminence of a free government be exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its citizens, and command the respect of the world.

I dwell on this prospect with every satisfaction which an ardent love for my country can inspire; since there is no truth more thoroughly established than that there exists in the economy and course of nature an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness—between duty and advantage—between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy, and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity. Since we ought to be no less persuaded, that the propitious smiles of Heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right, which Heaven itself has ordained. And since the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally staked,

on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people.

Instead of undertaking particular recommendations in which I could be guided by no lights derived from official opportunities, I shall again give way to my entire confidence in your discernment in pursuit of the public good: for I assure myself that whilst you carefully avoid every alteration which might endanger the benefits of an united and effective government, or which ought to await the future lessons of experience, a reverence for the characteristic rights of freemen, and a regard for the public harmony, will sufficiently influence your deliberations on the questions, how far the former can be more impregnablely fortified, or the latter be safely and more advantageously promoted.

Having thus imparted to you my sentiments, as they have been awakened by the occasion which brings us together, I shall take my present leave; but not without resorting once more to the benign Parent of the human race, in humble supplication, that since he has been pleased to favour the American people with opportunities for deliberating in perfect tranquillity, and dispositions for deciding with unparalleled unanimity on a form of government for the security of their union, and the advancement of their happiness; so his divine blessing may be equally conspicuous in the enlarged views, the temperate consultations, and the wise measures on which the success of this government must depend.

WASHINGTON'S SPEECH.

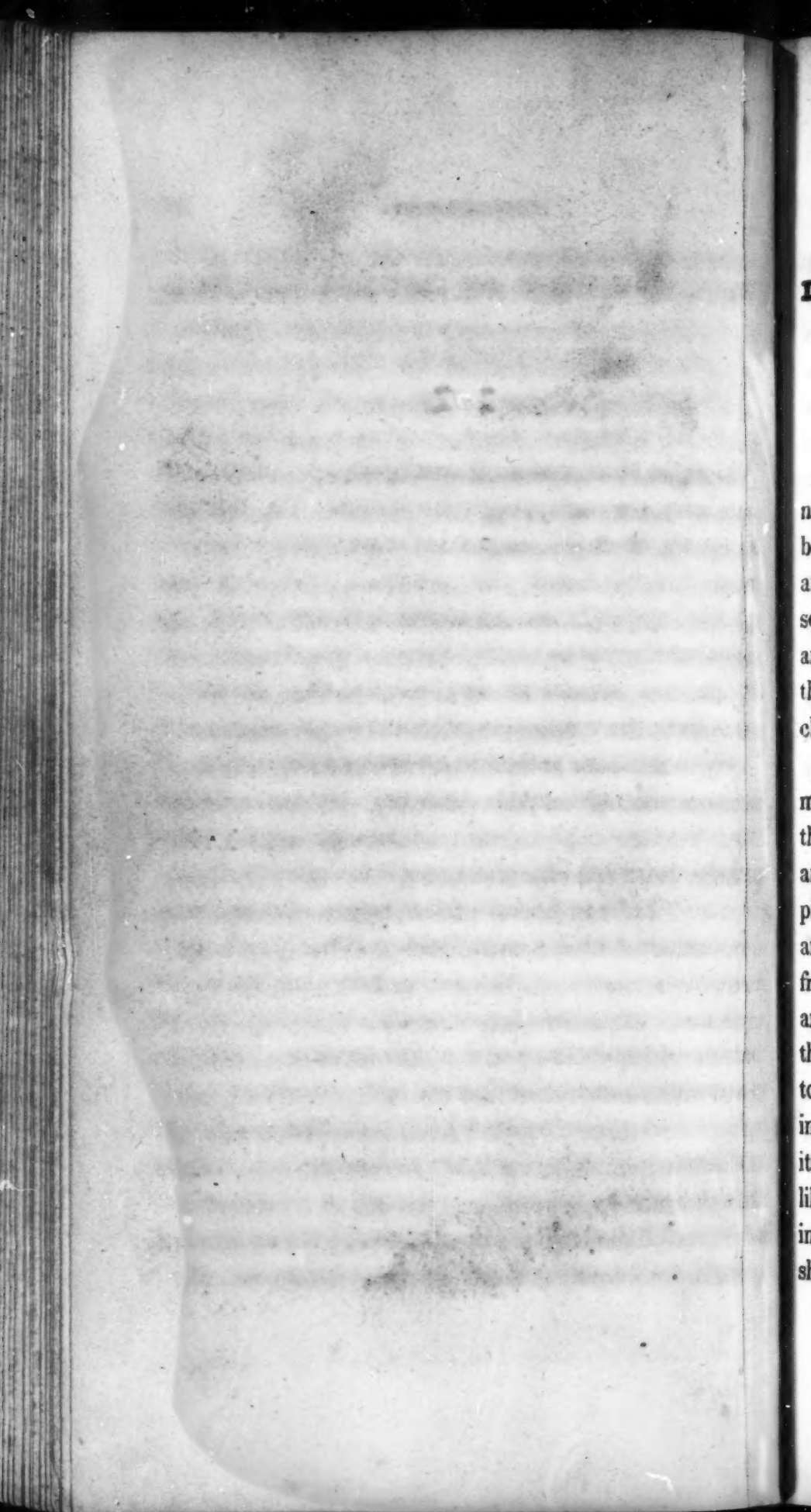
Plate 13.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely representing a speech or document. The text is arranged in approximately 20 lines within a rectangular border. The script is highly stylized and appears to be a form of shorthand or a specific dialect. The text is written in dark ink on a light-colored background.

WASHINGTON'S SPEECH.

Platel 4.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely representing a speech or document. The text is arranged in approximately 20 lines within a rectangular frame. The script is highly stylized and appears to be a form of shorthand or a specific dialect. The final line of the text reads: "To the first American Congress 1773."



DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

In Congress, Philadelphia, July 4, 1776.

See plates 15 and 16.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes,

and accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design, to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places

unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise, the state remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people.

Instead of undertaking particular recommendations in which I could be guided by no lights derived from official opportunities, I shall again give way to my entire confidence in your discernment in pursuit of the public good: for I assure myself that whilst you carefully avoid every alteration which might endanger the benefits of an united and effective government, or which ought to await the future lessons of experience, a reverence for the characteristic rights of freemen, and a regard for the public harmony, will sufficiently influence your deliberations on the questions, how far the former can be more impregably fortified, or the latter be safely and more advantageously promoted.

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WASHINGTON'S SPEECH.

Plate 13.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely representing a speech or document. The text is arranged in approximately 20 lines within a rectangular border. The script is highly stylized and appears to be a form of shorthand or a specific dialect. The text is written in dark ink on a light-colored background.

WASHINGTON'S SPEECH.

Platel 4.

Handwritten text in a stylized script, likely representing a speech or document. The text is arranged in approximately 20 lines within a rectangular frame. The script is a form of shorthand or a specific dialect, possibly related to the historical context of the document.

To the first American Congress 1789.

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

In Congress, Philadelphia, July 4, 1776.

See plates 15 and 16.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes,

and accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design, to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places

unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise, the state remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has effected to render the military independent of, and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighbouring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring

us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country; become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections among us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have re-

minded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexions and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour.

JOHN HANCOCK.

DECLARATION of INDEPENDENCE

Plate 15.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely representing the Declaration of Independence. The text is arranged in approximately 20 lines within a rectangular border. The script is highly stylized and difficult to decipher, but it appears to be a transcription of the original document. The text is written in a dark ink on a light-colored paper.

DECLARATION of INDEPENDENCE

Plate 16.

[The page contains dense handwritten text in an unknown script, likely a form or ledger entry.]

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The learner may sometimes find it convenient, in the writing of proper names and words not in common use, to be more explicit in relation to vowels, diphthongal sounds, and doubtful consonants; for which purpose the following instructions are given. They will, however, be found less necessary, as the writing and reading become more familiar, and should only be used to prevent obscurity.

RULES.

1st. As a, I, O, are the only vowels ever used alone, they may be easily distinguished as follows, $\begin{smallmatrix} \cdot & a \\ & i \\ & \cdot & o \end{smallmatrix}$; that is, a above, I in the centre, and O below, the line of writing.

2d. At the beginning and end of words make use of the same distinctions, $\begin{smallmatrix} \cdot & a & o & e \\ & i & o & r & y \\ & \cdot & o & o & r & u \end{smallmatrix}$

3d. To show certain omitted vowels in the middle of words, place a comma over the word as follows, thus: $\begin{smallmatrix} \cdot & a & o & r & e \\ & i & o & r & y \\ & \cdot & o & o & r & u \end{smallmatrix}$

4th. For diphthongal sounds place the comma under the word, as follows, $\begin{smallmatrix} \cdot & a & o & r & e \\ & i & o & r & y \\ & \cdot & o & o & r & u \end{smallmatrix}$ for ou; and $\begin{smallmatrix} \cdot & a & o & r & e \\ & i & o & r & y \\ & \cdot & o & o & r & u \end{smallmatrix}$ for oy.

5th. In doubtful cases, let $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} d \\ v \\ q \\ g \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$ be made heavier than $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} r \\ f \\ k \\ j \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$

Arbitrary Characters.

Enough has been already said in relation to Arbitrary Characters, and therefore a single remark must suffice. The Compiler of this work, after having learned, at great expense of memory, some hundreds of arbitrary signs, has at length abandoned the whole, except the following,


- The world
- + Jesus Christ
- × Christianity
- ✕ Christia Religion


These are so very appropriate as not to be soon forgotten


The preceding system is complete in itself, and has no dependance on the following instruction. It is, therefore, earnestly recommended that beginners have nothing to do with *short hand shortened*, till they are quite familiar with *short hand*. They may then increase their facility of writing, by adding *other links* to the chain of abbreviation, without weakening *those which precede*.


The learner will here discover no characters with which he is not already familiar; although, from the manner in which they are made and located, they receive additional powers. And, notwithstanding the instruction here given is considered quite sufficient, still, the learner may, upon the same plan, go much farther by the use of other stenographic letters above or below the line—and all this, without material encroachment upon the fundamental principles of the system; but it is no more necessary for the common stenographer, than conick sections or fluxions to the humble arithmetician.


Instructions.


1st. Make an inverted m  for him, am, most.


“ “ p  “ peculiar, people, practical.


“ “ h  “ hand, heart, how.

“ “ b  “ but, because, believe.

“ “ l  “ law, live, large.

“ “ w  “ was, what, without.

“ “ th  “ them, then, this.

“ “ ious  “ virtuous, righteous, religious.

2d. Make a horizontal touch — above the line of writing for *and the*, or *by the*; and the same touch — below the line for *in the*, or *of the*.

3d. Make two dots “ above the line of writing, for *for the*, or *from the*; and the same .. below the line, for *with the*, or *was the*.

Remark.—When signs are placed above or below the line, to represent a word or words, they should not stand near the preceding or following words, lest they should be taken for parts thereof.

1ST CHAP. OF GENESIS.—*See Plate 17.*

1. In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.

2. And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters.

3. And God said, Let there be light: and there was light.

4. And God saw the light, that it was good: and God divided the light from the darkness.

5. And God called the light Day, and the darkness he called Night. And the evening and the morning were the first day.

6. And God said, Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters.

7. And God made the firmament, and divided the waters which were under the firmament, from the waters which were above the firmament: and it was so.

8. And God called the firmament Heaven. And the evening and the morning were the second day.

9. And God said, Let the waters under the heaven be gathered together unto one place, and let the dry land appear: and it was so.

10. And God called the dry land Earth; and the gathering together of the waters called he Seas: and God saw that it was good.

11. And God said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit after his kind, whose seed is in itself, upon the earth: and it was so.

12. And the earth brought forth grass, and

herb yielding seed after his kind, and the tree yielding fruit, whose seed was in itself, after his kind: and God saw that it was good.

13. And the evening and the morning were the third day.

14. And God said, Let there be lights in the firmament of the heaven, to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days, and years:

15. And let them be for lights in the firmament of the heaven, to give light upon the earth: and it was so.

16. And God made two great lights; the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night: he made the stars also.

17. And God set them in the firmament of the heaven, to give light upon the earth,

18. And to rule over the day and over the night, and to divide the light from the darkness: and God saw that it was good.

19. And the evening and the morning were the fourth day.

20. And God said, Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath life, and fowl that may fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven.

21. And God created great whales, and every living creature that moveth, which the waters brought forth abundantly, after their kind, and every winged fowl after his kind: and God saw that it was good.

22. And God blessed them, saying, Be fruitful, and multiply, and fill the waters in the seas; and let fowl multiply in the earth.

23. And the evening and the morning were the fifth day.

THE 1ST CHAP. OF GENESIS.

Plate 17.

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24. And God said, Let the earth bring forth the living creature after his kind, cattle, and creeping thing, and beast of the earth after his kind: and it was so.

25. And God made the beast of the earth after his kind, and cattle after their kind, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his kind: and God saw that it was good.

26. And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness; and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth.

27. So God created man in his own image; in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them.

28. And God blessed them; and God said unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it; and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth.

29. And God said, Behold, I have given you every herb bearing seed, which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree, in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for meat.

30. And to every beast of the earth, and to every fowl of the air, and to every thing that creepeth upon the earth, wherein there is life, I have given every green herb for meat: and it was so.

31. And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good. And the evening and the morning were the sixth day.

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VOCABULARY.

To make this little work as useful to the learner as its limits will permit, a collection of maxims, words and phrases is here subjoined, for the benefit of those who are not familiar with the Latin and French, from which they are selected. They may be written in short hand, the same as English, but should be distinguished by a line drawn over them.

Ab initio.—From the beginning.

Ab origine.—From the origin.

Aborigines.—The first inhabitants of a country—as the Indians in America.

Accedas ad curiam.—You may approach the court.

Ac etiam.—And also.

Actio personalis moritur cum persona.—A personal action dies with the person.

Actus Dei nemini facit injuriam.—No one shall be injured through the act of God.

Actus legis nulli facit injuriam.—The act of the law does injury to no man.

Actus, me invito factus, non est meus actus.—An act done against my will is not my act.

Actus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea.—The act does not make a man guilty, unless the mind be also guilty.

Ad eundem.—To the same.

Ad finem.—To the end.—Or the conclusion.

Ad infinitum.—To infinity.

Ad interim.—In the meanwhile.

Ad libitum.—At pleasure.

Ad quod damnum.—To what damage.

Ad referendum.—To be farther considered.

Adscriptus glebæ.—Attached to the soil.

Ad valorem.—According to the value.

Affirmativum.—In the affirmative.

A fin. French.—To the end.

A fortiori.—With stronger reason.

A la mode. Fr.—According to the fashion.

Alias.—Otherwise, as Robinson *alias* Robson.

Alibi.—Elsewhere.

Alma mater.—A benign mother.

Alumni.—Those who have received their education at a college, are called alumni of that college.

Amor patriæ.—The love of our country.

Anno Domini.—In the year of our Lord.

Anno mundi.—In the year of the world.

Ante bellum.—Before the war.

A posteriori.—From the latter.

A priori.—From the former—in the first instance.

Aqua fortis.—Strong water.—*Aqua regia.*—Royal water

- Arcana imperii.*—State secrets.—The mysteries of government.
Arcanum.—A secret.—The grand *arcanum*—the philosopher's stone.
Argumentum ad crumenam.—An argument to the purse.
Argumentum ad hominem.—An argument to the man.
Argumentum ad iudicium.—An argument to the judgment.
Assumpsit.—He assumed—he took upon him to pay.
Audi alteram partem.—Hear the other party.
Aula Regis.—The king's court.
Beau monde. Fr.—The gay world.—The world of fashion.
Bona fide.—In good faith.—Actually, in reality.
Bonhomie. Fr.—Goodnature.
Bon mot. Fr.—A good word.—A witticism.
Bonus.—A consideration for something received.
Cætera desunt.—The remainder is wanting.
Canaille. Fr.—The rabble—the swinish multitude.
Cap à pié. Norm. Fr.—From head to foot.
Capias.—You may take.
Capias ad respondendum.—You take to answer.
Capias ad satisfaciendum.—You take to satisfy.
Carte blanche. Fr.—A blank sheet of paper.
Casus omissus.—An omitted case.
Caveat actor.—Let the actor or doer beware.
Caveat emptor.—Let the buyer beware.
Chef d'œuvre. Fr.—A master piece.—An unrivalled performance.
Cognovit actionem.—He has acknowledged the action.
Comitas inter gentes.—Politeness between nations.
Compos mentis.—A man of a sound and composed mind.
Consensus facit legem.—Consent makes the law.
Coram nobis.—Before us.
Corps diplomatique. Fr.—The diplomatic body.
Coup d'essai. Fr.—A first essay.—An attempt.
Coup de main. Fr.—A sudden or bold enterprise.
Cui bono?—To what (or for whose) good—*sc.* will it tend?
Cui malo?—To what evil—*sc.* will it tend?
Data.—Things granted.
Début. Fr.—First appearance—on the stage, in public life, &c. &c.
De die in diem.—From day to day.
Dedimus potestatem.—We have given power.
De facto.—From the fact.
De jure.—From the law.
De mal en pis. Fr.—From bad to worse.
De novo.—Anew.—To commence *de novo*.
Depôt. Fr.—A store or magazine.
Dernier resort. Fr.—The last resource.
Desideratum.—A thing desired.
Desperandum.—A thing, or event, to be despaired of.
Dictum de dicto.—Report upon hearsay.—Vague report.
Dies datus.—The day given.
Dies faustus.—A lucky day.
Dies infaustus.—An unlucky day.
Distringas.—You may distrain.
Droit des gens. Fr.—The law of nations.
Ducit amor patriæ.—The love of my country leads me.
Durante bene placito.—During our good pleasure.
Durante vita.—During life.—A clause in letters patent.
E converso.—Reversing the order—of a proposition.

Elegit.—He has chosen.

En ami. Fr.—As a friend.

En avant! Fr.—Forward!—March on!

En masse. Fr.—In a body.—*En foule.*—In a crowd.

Eo instanti.—At that instant.

Eo nomine.—By that name.—Under that description.

E pluribus unum.—One of many.—The motto of the United States of America.

Erratum.—An error.—*Errata.*—Errors.

Esprit de corps. Fr.—The spirit of the body.

Esto perpetua.—Be thou perpetual.

Et cætera.—And the rest.

Ex.—Out.—*Ex-minister,* a minister out of office.

Ex cathedra.—From the chair.

Excelsior.—More elevated.—Motto of the state of New York

Exceptio probat regulam.—The exception proves the existence of the rule.

Excerpta.—Extracts.—Abridged notices taken from a work.

Excessus in jure reprobatur.—All excess is condemned by the law

Ex concessio.—From what has been granted.

Ex curia.—Out of court.

Ex delicto.—From the crime.

Exempli gratia. *Ex. gr.*—As an example,—for instance.

Ex facto jus oritur.—The law arises out of the fact.

Ex mero motu.—From a mere motion.

Ex necessitate rei.—From the necessity of the case.

Ex officio.—By virtue of his office.—As a matter of duty.

Ex parte.—On one side.

Ex post facto.—A law made to punish an act previously committed.

Ex tempore.—Out of hand—without premeditation.

Fac simile.—Do the like.—A close imitation.

Faux pas. Fr.—A false step.—A mistake, a deviation from rectitude.

Felo de se.—A felon of himself.

Femme couverte. Fr.—A covered, or married woman.

Femme sole. Fr.—A spinster—woman unmarried.

Fiat.—Let it be done.

Fiat lux.—Let there be light.

Fieri facias.—Cause it to be done.

Fille de chambre. Fr.—A chambermaid.

Finem respice.—Look to the end.

Fort. Fr.—Chief excellence.

Fugam fecit.—He has taken to flight.

Functus officio.—Discharged of duty.

Gratis.—For nothing.—Free of cost.

Gratis dictum.—Said for nothing.

Habeas corpus.—You may have the body.

Habeas corpus ad prosequendum.—You may have the body in order to prosecute.

Habeas corpus ad respondendum.—You may have the body to answer.

Habeas corpus ad satisfaciendum.—You may have the body to satisfy.

Habere facias possessionem.—You shall cause to take possession.

Habere facias visum.—You shall cause a view to be taken.

Hors de combat. Fr.—Out of condition to fight.

Ibidem.—*Ibid.*—In the same place.—A note of reference.

I. E. an abbreviation of *id. est.*—That is.

Ignis fatuus.—A foolish fire.—Will o' the Wisp.

Ignoramus.—We are ignorant.—An un-informed blockhead.

Ignorantia facti excusat.—Ignorance of the fact excuses.

I. H. S.—An abbreviation of *Jesus Hominum Salvator*.—Jesus the Saviour of mankind.

Imperium in imperio.—A government existing within another government—as Pennsylvania within the general government of the U. States.

Imprimatur.—Let it be printed.

Impromptu.—In readiness.—A witticism made out of hand.

In capite.—In the head.

Incognito.—Unknown.—In disguise.

In curia.—In the court.

In dubiis.—In matters of doubt.—In cases of uncertainty.

In equilibrio.—In an even poise.

In esse.—In being.—In existence.

In extenso.—At large—in full.

In foro conscientie.—Before the tribunal of conscience.

In futuro.—In future.—Henceforth.

In loco.—In the place.—In the proper place.—Upon the spot.

Innuendo.—By signifying.—Thereby intimating

In presenti.—At the present time.

In rerum natura.—In the nature of things.

Instante.—Instantly.

Instar omnium.—Like all the rest.

In statu quo.—In the state in which it was.

Interregnum.—The interval between the death of one king, and the succession of another.

In terrorem.—In terror.—As a warning.

In toto.—In the whole—altogether—entirely.

In transitu.—On the passage.

Ipsè dixit.—He said it himself.—On his *ipso dixit*—on his mere assertion.

Ipsissima verba.—The very words—the literal meaning.

Ipsò facto.—In the fact itself.

Ipsò jure.—By the law itself.

Ita lex scripta est.—Thus the law is written.

Judicium Dei.—The judgment of God.

Judicium parium, aut leges terræ.—The judgment of our peers, or the law of the land.

Jure humano.—By human law.

Jure divino.—By divine law.

Jus civile.—The civil law.

Jus gentium.—The law of nations.

Lapsus linguae.—A slip of the tongue.

Latitat.—He lurks.

Levari facias.—Cause a levy to be made.

Lex loci.—The law, or custom of the place.

Lex neminem cogit ad impossibilia.—The law compels no man to impossibilities.

Lex non scripta.—The unwritten law.

Lex scripta.—The written or statute law.

Lex talionis.—The law of retaliation.

Lex terræ.—The law of the land.

Littera scripta manet.—The written letter remains.

Literatim.—Letter by letter.

Locum tenens.—One who holds the place of another.

Locus sigilli.—The place of the seal—denoted by L. S.

- Lusus naturæ.*—A play or freak of nature.
Magna Charta.—The great Charter.
Magna est veritas et prævalebit.—Truth is most powerful, and will ultimately prevail.
Mala fide.—In bad faith.—With a design to deceive.
Malum in se.—A thing evil in itself.
Mandamus.—We order.
Mauvaise honte. Fr.—False shame.
Maximum.—The greatest possible.
Mediocria firma.—The middle station is the safest.
Memento mori.—Remember death.
Memorid in æternū.—In eternal remembrance.
Minimum.—The smallest possible.
Minutiæ.—Trifles.—To enter into *minutiæ*.
Mirabile dictū!—Wonderful to tell!
Mirabile visu!—Wonderful to behold!
Mirum!—Wonderful!
Mirum in modum.—In a wonderful manner.
Misnomen. Fr.—The mistake of a name; or using one name for another.
Modus operandi.—The method or manner of operating.
Multum in parvo.—Much in little.—A great deal said in a few words.
Necessitas non habet legem.—Necessity has no law.
Ne exeat.—Let him not go out.
Nem. con. for nemine contradicente, and, Nem. diss. for nemine dissentiente.—No person opposing or disagreeing.—These two phrases are synonymous.
Ne plus ultra.—Nothing more beyond.
Nil debet.—He owes nothing.—The usual plea in an action of debt.
Nil dicit.—He says nothing.
Nisi prius.—Unless before.
Nolens, volens.—Willing or unwilling.
Noli me tangere.—Do not touch me.
Nōlla prosequi.—To be unwilling to proceed.
Non assumpsit.—He did not assume, or take to himself.
Non compos mentis.—Not of sound mind.—In a delirium of lunacy.
Non conscire sibi.—Conscious of no fault.
Non constat.—It does not appear.
Non est inventus.—He has not been found.
Non nobis solum.—Not merely for ourselves.
Non obstante.—Notwithstanding.
Non sequitur.—It does not follow.
Nosce teipsum.—Know thyself.
Nota bene.—Mark well.
Nucleus.—The kernel.
Nudum pactum.—A naked agreement.
Nulla bona.—No goods.
Nunc aut nunquam.—Now or never.
On dit. Fr.—It is said.—It is an *on dit*.—It is merely a loose report.
Onus probandi.—The burden of proving.
Operæ pretium est.—"It is worth while" to hear or to attend.
Ore tenus.—From the mouth.—The testimony was *ore tenus*.
O tempora! O mores!—Oh the times and the manners.
Pacta conventa.—Conditions agreed upon.
Panacea. From the Greek.—A remedy for all diseases.
Par excellence. Fr.—By way of eminence.
Pari passu.—With an equal pace.—By a similar gradation.

- Paritur pax bello.* CORN. NEP.—Peace is produced by war.
Particeps criminis.—A partaker in the crime—an accessory
Passim.—Every where.—In various places.
Pater noster.—Our father.
Pater patriæ.—The father of his country.
Penchant. FR.—Propensity, inclination, desire.
Per annum—Per diem.—By the year—by the day.
Per se.—By itself.—No man likes mustard *per se*.
Perseverando.—By perseverance.
Pluries.—At several times.
Posse civitatis.—The power of the county.
Posse videor.—The appearance of being able.
Postea.—Afterwards.
Post factum, nullum consilium.—After the deed is done, there is no use in consultation.
Post mortem.—After death.
Postulata.—Things required.
Primum mobile.—The first cause of motion.
Primus inter pares.—The first amongst his equals.
Principia non homines.—Principles—not Men.
Pro bono publico.—For the public good.
Pro confesso.—As if conceded.
Pro et con.—For and against.
Pro hac vice.—For this turn.
Pro libertate patriæ.—For the liberty of my country.
Pro patria.—For my country.
Promenade. FR.—A walk—a fashionable place for walking.
Pro tempore.—For the time.
Quantum.—How much.—The *quantum*.—The due proportion.
Quantum libet.—As much as you please.
Quantum meruit.—As much as he has deserved.
Quantum sufficit.—A sufficient quantity.
Quid nunc.—What now?—What is the news at present?
Quid pro quo.—What for what.—An equivalent.
Qui facit per alium, facit per se.—What a man does by another, he does by or through himself.
Qui non negat, fatetur.—He who does not deny, virtually confesses.
Qui non proficit, deficit.—He who does not advance, goes backward.
Qui prior est tempore, potior est jure.—He who is first in point of time, has the advantage in point of law.
Qui tam.—Who as well.
Quoad hoc.—As far as this.—Or, as relates to this matter
Quo animo?—With what mind?
Quo jure.—By what right.
Quorum.—Of whom, or—a sufficient number to proceed in business.
Quorum pars fui.—Of whom I was one.—In which I have participated.
Quota.—How much—how many.
Quo warranta.—By what warrant.
Respondeat superior.—Let the principal answer.
Republica.—The common-weal.—The general interest.
Salvo jure.—Saving the right.—A clause of exception.
Sanctum Sanctorum.—The Holy of Holies.
Sang froid. FR.—Cold blood.—Indifference, apathy.
Sans changer. FR.—Without changing
Scire facias.—Cause it to be known.
Secundum artem.—According to art.

- Secundum formam statuti.*—According to the form of the statute.
Seriatim.—In order.—According to place or seniority.
Sic transit gloria mundi.—Thus fades the glory of this world.
Sicut ante.—As before.
Sine cura.—Without charge.—A sinecure.
Sine die.—Without a day.—The business was deferred *sine die*.
Sine dubio.—Without doubt;—assuredly.
Sine invidia.—Without envy.—Not speaking invidiously.
Sine odio.—Without hatred.—I speak *sine odio*.
Sine quâ non.—A thing without which another cannot be.
Soi-disant. Fr.—Self-called.
Sola nobilitas virtus.—Virtue alone is true nobility.
Sub pænd.—Under a penalty.
Sub silentio.—In silence.
Succedaneum.—A substitute.—A matter substituted.
Sui generis.—Of its own kind.
Summum bonum.—The chief good.
Supersedeas.—You may remove or set aside.
Super subjectam materiam.—On the matter submitted.
Super visum corporis.—Upon a view of the body.
Tant mieux. Fr.—So much the better.
Tant pis. Fr.—So much the worse.
Te Deum (laudamus).—Thee, Lord, (we praise.)
Tempus omnia revelat.—Time reveals all things.
Terra incognita.—An unknown land or country.
Tête à tête. Fr.—Head to head.—In close conversation.
Tout bien ou rien. Fr.—The whole or nothing.
Tout ensemble. Fr.—The whole taken together.
Tuebor.—I will defend.
Ubi jus incertum, ibi jus nullum.—Where the law is uncertain, there is no law.
Ubi libertas, ibi patria.—Where liberty dwells, there is my country.
Ult—ultimus.—The last.
Unique. Fr.—Sole, singular, extraordinary.
Vade mecum.—Go with me.
Vedettes. Fr.—Sentinels on horseback.
Venditioni exponas.—You shall expose for sale.
Venire facias.—You shall cause, or order to come.
Veni, vidi, vici.—I came, I saw, I conquered.
Verbatim et literatim.—Word for word, and letter for letter.
Veritas vincit.—Truth conquers.
Versus.—Against.
Veto.—I forbid.
Vice versa.—The terms being exchanged.
Vide.—See.—*Vide ut supra.* See the preceding statement.
Vide et crede.—See and believe.
Vi et armis.—By force and arms.
Vincit amor patriæ.—The love of my country overcomes.
Vincit omnia veritas.—Truth conquers all things.
Vincit veritas.—Truth prevails.
Vis inertia.—The power of inertness.
Vivat Respublica.—May the Republic long continue.
Viva voce.—By the living voice.
Voir dire. Fr.—A witness is examined upon a *voir dire*, when he is sworn and examined whether he be not interested in the cause.
Vox populi, vox Dei.—The voice of the people is the voice of God.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From the Secretary of the State of New York.

"Mr. GOULD,

Albany, Jan. 14, 1881.

"Dear Sir—Having examined the system of *Short Hand*, which you are about to publish, I am satisfied that it possesses merits, which ought to recommend it to the attention of the public. The improvements which you have made, in relation to the facility of writing, the legibility of the hand, are obvious; and your design of introducing it into schools, appears to be peculiarly happy, and well calculated to bring into public estimation an accomplishment, which cannot fail of being admired, when its unbounded utility is compared with the trifling time and means necessary to its acquisition.

"The plan of exhibiting your theory upon a card, at a single view, to a whole assembly, (*and thus reducing the expense of furnishing schools, from dollars to cents*;) is so admirably adapted to economy, and the general extension of the system throughout our country, that it must meet the approbation of every lover of science, and receive the patronage of the community, ever alive to the prosperity and happiness of the rising generation; and I shall cheerfully recommend it to the notice of our legislature, now in session, and to the public in general.

"I am yours, with respect and esteem,

"J. V. N. YATES,

Secretary of State, and acting Superintendent of Common Schools, in New York.

From one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New York.

"TO THE PUBLIC.

"I certify with great pleasure, that Mr. M. T. C. Gould is a gentleman of excellent reputation and of highly respectable attainments: of his professional skill, from what I have seen and have heard from competent judges, I have no hesitation to say, that he stands deservedly high.

"W. W. VAN NESS,

"Albany, 4th of April, 1881."

Judge of the Supreme Court, State of New York.

"We the subscribers, most heartily unite with the honourable W. W. Van Ness, in recommending to public patronage, Mr. M. T. C. Gould, with whom we have been for many years acquainted.

"SQUIRE MANRO,

"JAMES O. WATTLES, Judge.

"TRUMAN ADAMS, Clerk.

"H. L. GRANGER, Sheriff.

"V. BIRDSEYE," D. Attorney.

From the Clerk of the Assembly of the State of New York.

"Mr. M. T. C. GOULD,

"Albany, March 15, 1881.

"Sir—As you have terminated your course of six lessons in short hand writing, which I desired you to instruct me, and having justly deserved my decided approbation for the clearness and ability with which I know you teach that science, I take this opportunity to put you in possession of my sincere recommendation.

"Of the utility, importance, and great value of short hand writing, no one can doubt, who understands it. I confess I am astonished to find so little time, so little labour, and above all, so little money, necessary to the acquisition of a knowledge of this delightful and convenient art. Did all classes of men reflect upon and consider the subject, I doubt not they would soon become masters of it. I hope you will continue your instructions—I hope you will explain your system, particularly its simplicity, to our public teachers and their pupils, I believe you will be liberally patronized. I sincerely wish you success.

"I remain your humble servant,

"AARON CLARK."

(And two hundred others.)

From the State of New Jersey.

"I have been personally acquainted with Mr. Gould, for some years; and I have no hesitation in recommending him, as a Stenographer, eminently qualified for his profession, and a person worthy of confidence and encouragement.

"New Brunswick, Sept. 16, 1883."

"Rev. JOHN DE WITT,
Professor in Theological Seminary.

"As a Stenographer, Mr. Gould stands at the head of his profession in this country; this I am satisfied, both from the publications which I have seen concerning him, and from the recommendations in his possession; and I most cheerfully recommend him, to those who may be desirous to acquire a knowledge of short hand.

"Elizabeth Town, Aug. 23, 1884.

"Rev. JOHN M'DOWELL."

"I cheerfully concur in the above recommendation, as well from the general reputation

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. Gould, as from a knowledge of his system, having seen it taught in the seminary uniformly care.

"Elizabeth Town, Aug. 28, 1824.

"Rev. JOHN C. RUDD."

From the New York Patriot.

M. T. C. Gould, of this city, has just published the fourth edition of his '*Analytic Guide Authentic Key to the art of Short Hand Writing.*' This system of Stenography is recommended in the most flattering terms by the Secretary of this State, by the late Clerk of the Assembly, by the Professors of several colleges in this and other States; and resolutions recommending it have been passed by the students of Yale College. The work just published, designed for the instruction of those who live at a distance from a teacher, and seems to be adapted to the purpose. The elegant art of Stenography ought to form a part of the common school education; for it will be a pleasure and a benefit to those who may acquire it."

From the United States Literary Gazette, No. 10.

A review of Mr. Gould's Short Hand, the editors of the Gazette say: "The little book before us is very well executed, and is the best we have seen. We learn from the advertisement, that 'the same theory has been published upon a card, in a letter so large as to be legible whole school at once, thus materially abridging the labour of teaching, and reducing the expense of systems from dollars to cents.' All this is very well, and we hope the public will reward Mr. Gould for labours, from which they may derive much benefit. We are decidedly of the opinion, that Short Hand should be introduced into our Colleges and Academies, and be considered essential in a liberal education."

From Yale College—First Class.

WE the subscribers, members of Yale College, most cheerfully unite with the young gentlemen of other colleges, in expressing our entire approbation of Mr. Gould's System of Stenography, which he has lately taught in this institution. He is certainly entitled to much credit for the improvements which he has made upon this invaluable Art: and we have no reason to doubt, that his excellent system will soon become a standard for Short Hand, in the United States.

Our progress in the art fully warrants us in recommending him to public patronage, and to general use.

"Yale College, Aug. 1, 1823."

(Signed by 80 of the Students.)

From Yale College—Second Class.

RESOLUTIONS passed by Mr. Gould's second class at Yale College, consisting of about one hundred young gentlemen, attached to the Medical and Academical departments of this institution, Dec. 8, 1823.

Resolved, That the thanks of this class be presented to Mr. Gould, for the able and interesting manner in which he has communicated to us a knowledge of his admirable system of Short Hand, which must be admired by all who know its merits.

Resolved, That we most cordially concur in the opinion expressed at many other Colleges, particularly by a class of 80 young gentlemen, who attended Mr. Gould's instructions in this institution, in July last, viz: that our progress fully warrants us in recommending the Art and System to public patronage."

(Signed by about one hundred.)

From Union, Williams, and Hamilton Colleges.

Having attended Mr. Gould's instruction in Short Hand writing, we fully concur with him in opinion, that his experience in this art has placed him at the head of his profession, and that his system of writing, and method of teaching, richly entitle him to public patronage.

Our progress in the art has fully answered our expectations, and is a sufficient testimony in favour of the system here recommended.

(Signed by more than one hundred.)

We have attended to Mr. Gould's method of teaching Short Hand, and most cheerfully commend it and him to the encouragement of every one.

"Union College, Schenectady, July 16, 1822."

"JOEL B. NOTT,
Professor of Chemistry, &c.

From Union College.

The undersigned states with pleasure, that he has examined the principles of Stenography taught by Mr. M. T. C. Gould, and has witnessed the success with which the young gentlemen in college have attended to the acquisition of this art, under his instruction. The system is remarkably simple; the art is acquired with great facility, and is worthy of the attention and patronage of all literary men.

"Union College, July 16, 1822."

"ANDREW YATES,
Professor of Moral Philosophy, &c.

THE AMERICAN STENOGRAPHIC ACADEMY,

BY M. T. C. GOULD,

No. 6, North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

At the above establishment, ladies and gentlemen may acquire, by a few practical lessons, a complete knowledge of the art of short writing, for the following prices, viz.

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| A course of private lessons, | \$10 00 |
| Lessons in a class, | 5 00 |
| Persons less than 15 years of age, | 3 00 |
| Short-hand book, | 50 |

RECOMMENDATION.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Washington City, July 1825.

M. T. C. Gould, Esq. has been, for several years, a distinguished Stenographer in the State of New-York, and particularly in the convention of 1821. From our knowledge of his professional skill, and his character as a gentleman, we cordially unite in recommending him to the favourable notice of the American public. He is the author of a *System of Stenography*, and a teacher of the art in many of the Colleges of the United States—his book is highly approved by gentlemen of literary distinction, and from its adoption in Colleges and Academies, we have no doubt that it possesses superior merit—and that it justly deserves the character which it has received—"the best system extant."

John W. Taylor, *speaker.*

Joel Frost,

Ela Collins,

Jacob Tyson,

Hector Craig,

Isaac Williams,

Ste. Van Rensselaer,

John Richards,

Egbert Ten Eyck,

Justin Dwinnel,

Henry C. Martindale,

John Herkimer,

Peter Sharpe,

James L. Hogeboom,

John W. Cady,

Elisha Litchfield,

Parmenio Adams,

Robert S. Rose,


Rowland Day,

James Strong,

William Woods,

Cudley Marvin.

The above recommendation *From the New-York Representatives, in the 18th Congress of the U. S.* is one only, from hundreds of similar import.

 The stereotype edition of Gould's Short-hand, is constantly for sale, wholesale and retail, by the author and publisher, No. 6, North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, and No. 420, Pearl Street, New York; and also by the principal Booksellers throughout the United States. Teachers, and those who purchase to sell, will be supplied at a very liberal discount from the retail price, which is 50 cents.